Racial Characteristics — 1922.

ADMIRES NEGRO WOMEN

New York, July 1—Dr. Frank Crane has recently called attention to the work of Miss May Creamer, the noted sculptress and her comment on why she chose a Negro female figure for her heroic statue symbolizing the New World. Dr. Crane reports Miss Creamer as saying:

"I believe that the most beautiful women in the world, spiritually and physically, are to be found among the colored women in the Southern states of America. That is why I chose the figure of a Negress to symbolize the new world

"It was the deep mystic beauty in the eyes of the southern mammies that first attracted me in Virginia. There is more spirituality shining out of the eyes of these colored women than can be found in any race of white women on the earth.

The marvel to me is how the beauty of the Negress has for centuries escaped artists and sculptors. She is more beautiful in face and form than the white woman."

SCULPTRESS SAYS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN IN WORLD ARE COLORED

St. Louis Argus

Miss May Cramer Chose A Negro Female Figure For Heroic Statue Symbolizing The New World.

7-7-22

(By The Associated Negro Press)

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GOLDENWEISER GROUPS RACIAL PROBLEMS OF AMERICA

Negro World, N.Y.

7/1/22

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 24.—Pure races and pure cultures are an illusion, Alexander A. Goldenweiser, a lecturer in the New York School of Social Research, said in an address today before the National Conference of Social Work here. All races and local subracial types are the products of physical mixture and all cultures the result of assimilation, he declared.

"The racio-cultural problems of the United States fall into two main groups," Mr. Goldenweiser said. "The major group comprises the Negro, the Japanese and the Jewish problems; the minor group consists of the problems presented by the French, Germans, Italians, Slavs, etc.

"Of the major racio-cultural problems, that of the Negro is the most serious and, in fact, tragic one. Our efforts should be concentrated on three issues—complete legal equalization of the white and the Negro, educational propaganda purporting to convince both groups of the advantages of economic co-operation, and the imparting of knowledge both among Negroes and whites of the facts about racial traits and cultural capacity.

"The Asiatic, mainly Japanese, problem is at present restricted to the Pacific Coast. Prejudice is rapidly on the increase. Here it is important to impart the realization of the facts of physical racial mixtures, in particular that no harm is to be feared by either group from intermarriage. In the second place, efforts must be made to raise the standard of living of the Asiatics. And, finally, a policy of international good-will, especially with reference to Asia, is bound to react favorably.

"The problem of the Jew is a new one in America. It is generally restricted to cities and the East. Prejudice is on the increase."

SUPERIORITY OF RACE IS A MYTH, PROFESSOR SAYS

Chicago Defender

White Man's Civilization Is Different, Not Superior, Avers Goldenweiser

7-16-22

New York, June 30.—"The white race is not superior to others," declared Dr. A. A. Goldenweiser, anthropologist, in an address delivered in the Robert Treat school, Norfolk and 13th avenue, Newark, N. J. Dr. Goldenweiser is a lecturer on anthropology at the New School for Social Research in New York city.

"The evidence of anatomy and neurology so far available does not indicate any appreciable superiority of the white race over the other races," he declared, "the psychological tests during the war to the contrary notwithstanding. The psychologist also fails to provide any definite data to support the contention of psychological inferiority of so-called primitive races, including the Negro, to the white.

Differing Civilizations

"In the domain of civilization it must, of course, be admitted that other races, with the possible exception of the Mongolian, have not produced civilizations in all respects comparable to our own and even the Mongolian does not qualify when science and industry are taken into consideration. But an insight into the characteristics of the historic process makes it more than doubtful whether any but purely historical causes need be invoked to account for the differences in the civilizations between different peoples. It must, however, be remembered that in just those particulars in which the white man is incomparably superior to primitive races he is also superior to the civilizations of the ancient world, such as those of Egypt, Greece or Rome.

"On its practical side, the problem of races and in particular the Negro race has two aspects—the present and future of the Negro in Africa and the present and future of Negro populations elsewhere, primarily in the United States.

"There can be no question that the Negro civilizations of Africa will henceforth develop under the ever-increasing influence of white civilization. It will, however, be unfortunate if all specific tendencies, all local color characteristic of such civilizations, will be submerged in the process of assimilation. It seems more than probable that the importation of white man's civilization into Africa, if not accompanied by humanity and absence of prejudice, will not result in the complete obliteration of the indigenous traits of Negro civilizations, while furnishing these with the tools and advantages of the modern white world.

Problem Outside Africa

"By far the most difficult aspect of the Negro problem refers to the Negro populations outside of Africa, primarily in the United States. There can be no question that complete legal emancipation is desirable, necessary, and will within the near future be attained. The social aspect, on the other hand, appears much more gloomy. Deep-rooted prejudice, supported by certain physical reactions and backed by historical tradition, cannot readily be dislodged. Here the work will be tedious, painful and prolonged. It will not be achieved without whole-hearted and self-sacrificing co-operation on the part of the white and the Negro alike. But if both groups assume their share of responsibility, their ultimate success in this domain also cannot be doubted."

Our Fight the Same as All Others

Chicago Defender

A writer to the Chicago Tribune calls attention to the fight that Germans, throughout the history of our country, have waged against slavery of all kinds and against prejudices. In the War of 1812, the Mexican war, the Civil war, the Spanish-American set-to and the World war, the author of the article maintains that the German element in the population aligned itself with the forces that were ultimately proven right and that their activity in every way has shown that the ideals of freedom and fair play were and are paramount to them.

8-5-22

Thus the German is found to be fighting for the same thing that we are. The Race man in America fights against prejudice and against slavery. He fights not because he is a Race man. He is moved by the same ideals that move all peoples and all nations on the face of the earth. His heart beats in tune with that of the German, the Irishman, the Indian, all those who fight for freedom. The Race man in America is loath to see his country the mark of ridicule for the world. He is against having the nation boast of its freedom and democracy with the lie staring the most casual observer in the face. The men and women of the Race are liberty loving. Even in Africa slavery is not found to exist among the tribes that have in any degree approached civilization. Slavery such as the Romans indulged in and such as America maintained as late as 65 years ago would be impossible in an African country of similar development.

The Race may be accused of being aggressive, of being impatient. It is not. It is doing the same thing that other oppressed peoples of the world are doing when it protests and fights for its place in the sun and for the destruction of the power of oppression wherever it is found. The Race has its eye on conditions at home and its heart beats in sympathy with the Russian, the Armenian, the Korean, the Irishman, the Indian and all those peoples who are denied the right of self-determination. We are more than deserving of a place beside the German element in the American population in its fight for the essentials of democracy. In every war America has had, we, too, have been on the right side and the part that we have played has not been inglorious. Our soul cries out for the freedom of mankind, regardless of race, creed or color.

NEGRESS FINDS $5,000 BAR PIN IN GUTTER

New York Times

11-11-22

Goes to Police Station to Ask Aid in Tracing the Owner.

Failing to find the owner of a $5,000 bar pin she had picked up last Wednesday afternoon from the gutter in front of 36 West Fifty-seventh Street, Winifred Jones, a negress of 349 Warren Street, Brooklyn, employed as a dressmaker by Joseph & Co. at 20 West Fifty-seventh Street, walked into the West Forty-seventh Street station last night and turned the pin over to Detective William Moore. She asked Moore to help her restore the pin to its owner.

Detective Moore examined police records of reported lost and stolen jewelry and found that on March 29, 1919, Dreicer & Co., jewelers on Fifth Avenue, reported the loss of a bar pin at Madison Avenue and Ninetieth Street, the description of which fitted the one found by the woman. It is of platinum, set with fifty half-karat diamonds, and three large sapphires, one at each end and one in the center. Moore gave the pin back to the woman and told her to go to Dreicer & Co. today.

"I just happened to glance down at the curb when I was walking home from work and saw something shining there in the trash," she told Moore. "I looked in all the papers that day and the next day, and not finding any trace of the owner, I thought I'd better tell the police about it."

NEGRO HERO SAVES TWO LIVES.

Washington Eagle

11-25-22

A colored man proved himself a hero Tuesday night when he rescued an aged couple from a fire at their residence, 1111 Rhode Island Avenue Northwest. Mr. Raymond Johnson, while passing the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. McMahon, noticed that smoke was pouring out of the second story windows. He broke in the front door and made his way upstairs where he stumbled over the unconscious form of T. F. McMahon, who is seventy-five years of age, whom the colored man lowered to the ground.

He then went back into the burning building and rescued Mrs. McMahon, after which the firemen arrived and put out the fire. The modest hero disappeared.

BLOOD-TEST PROBLEM.

Chicago Daily News

WHY IT IS HARD TO PROVE PARENTAGE.

Chicago Jour. 11-23-22

Recently a difficult situation developed in a Massachusetts town. Two women laid claim to the parentage of a small boy, thought by one to be her son kidnaped in infancy, and alleged by the other to have been born to her and to the man arrested on a kidnaping charge.

Circumstances were such that at first it seemed impossible to determine the child's parentage by ordinary methods of proof. The suggestion was made that by a series of blood tests—by analysis of the boy's blood and its comparison with blood taken from the rival claimants—the problem as to who really was his mother might be conclusively solved.

Both women were willing to resort to this plan, and one of them actually journeyed to a Boston hospital for the purpose of having her blood examined. But the hospital authorities objected.

In fact, they flatly refused to assist in carrying it out. They said it would prove nothing. In especial, contrary to a belief now widely entertained by the lay public and having the indorsement of certain scientists, they insisted that, whatever the proposed test might disclose, it could not establish beyond peradventure the parentage of the boy in dispute.

By an odd coincidence, at the very time this question of the value of blood tests for parentage was thus raised in a concrete way, an editorial discussion of the same question appeared in the Journal of the American Medical Association. And the view therein expressed was similar to that held by the authorities of the Peter Bent Brigham hospital in Boston.

Yet it is not surprising that an opposite view has currency. In support of it may be adduced the findings of various experimenters, notably Reuben Ottenberg, indicating that human bloods differ from one another in typical ways, and that the type differences are transmissible by heredity from one generation to another.

It has not been shown, though, that the type differences are narrowly limited to families. Conceivably, mere coincidence might account for an identity in the blood grouping of a child and an alleged parent of that child. So that, at best, the testing by blood types would merely go to disprove relationships.

That is to say, assuming the validity of the test, if a child's blood did not match the type of the blood in one or the other of its alleged parents, it could reasonably be held that the child must have some other parents. Even this negative value of parentage blood tests is, however, called into question by the Journal of the American Medical Association.

For, quite properly, it insists that parents might be so conditioned that the blood of their offspring might show the type differences peculiar to neither parent, but distinctive of some remote ancestor alike of the child and of one of its parents. In such a contingency grave injustice would be done were the findings regarded as positive disproof of relationship.

All of which are considerations leading the Journal to an emphatic: "The conclusion is that at present science knows of no blood test by which parentage can be determined."

A conclusion I commend to the attention of any who for any reason contemplate making trial of a blood test with reference to the parentage of some child.

H. ADDINGTON BRUCE.

Chicago Tribune

MAN

MEN AS THEY ARE.

By Selby Maxwell.

SOME time, long before man became man, but while he was still a four footed creature, the three stocks separated which were to make the Caucasian, the Mongolian, and the Negro. Each of the three carried enough of the human impulse to make a man, but the final results were not all alike. 11-26-22

Caucasians remained progressive and followed the trend of human evolution. Mongolians remained primitive. Negroids struck off on a radical tangent which turned their hair from wavy to crisp, their pigment from moderate to heavy, their skulls from moderate to extremely long, and made their bodies exceedingly muscular. The "wild man of Borneo" or East Indian human prototype is a Malay, or southern Mongol, almost as low in culture as men go.

It would be unfair to say which men are the lowest, for all men are exactly of an age in evolution. The most degraded Papuan or native of the Congo jungles is as far progressed from his original ancestor as a great artist or statesman, only his trend is away from ours. The three great races of mankind are separating. They are drawing apart as fast as evolution can carry them, with no hope of a future union even to the end of time.

Negroes are growing more negroid with each generation, Mongols are acquiring a deeper strain of yellow skin; while white people are becoming whiter every day.

The earth is naturally divided into different ethnic zones, with each race native in its own place. Equatorial Africa, southern India, Papua, Australia, Milanesia, and part of the Philippines are the home of the black race.

Mongolians inhabit all of Asia north and east of the Himalaya chain and south of the deserts of Mongolia. As Malays they reach far out into the Pacific, and as Indians and Eskimos they inhabit all of America.

Caucasians range from Singapore to Iceland, and from the Sahara desert to the tundras of Russia. Cucasians are divided into three groups, and each of these has its own habitat.

The southernmost of the Caucasians are the Semites. You can tell this race by its shiny black hair, long head and face, large black eyes, weak jaws, and slight build. Hindus, Veddahs, Sakais, Arabs, Egyptians, south Europeans—such as Spaniards, Sicilians, and Provencals, as well as some Welsh, Irish, and Scotch—belong to the Semitic race.

The middle race in Europe is the Alpine. Alpine people have globular skulls, round faces, dark eyes and hair, and a robust, stocky build. They are an upland people and flourish best in mountainous places. Most French, Swiss, Savoyards, Tyroleans, southern Slavs, Greeks, Turks, Ukrainians, Silesians, Prussians, Belgians, and Luxembourgers are Alpine. The race extends far into central Asia. Armenians, Tartars, and Turkomans belong to this division of mankind.

Aryans are the northernmost of Caucasians. They originally lived in the basin of the Baltic sea and eastward in Russia, but as Anglo-Saxons, Irish, Celts, Gauls, Romans, Greeks, Goths, Huns, Teutons, and Scandinavians they have migrated over most of the earth.

Aryans are the only race of people in the world whose skins are consistently white. They are white men par excellence. Fairness is due to a thin skin and lack of brown pigment. Many Aryans are so fair that blood shows through their skins, giving their faces a pink color.

Aryans at the present time are also the highest civilized people in the world, if orderly government, law, military power, and arts and sciences be a criterion of culture. So greatly does this race exceed the others that they are everywhere the rulers of the earth, although outnumbered by those of darker skin about 6 to 1.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH